form and placed in the hands of every farmer, mechanic, student, and legislator, and this subject would be settled upon a somed basis, and withdrawn from the arena of politics. With a short extract added to the above from a work of great merit (Parke's Chemical Essays) this question of Protection upon non may be safely left to the decision of an embeltened people. If a line be drawn upon the map of England across the country, from Sanderland to itristol, "all the countries on the west of this line will be found to contain coal. Formerly, these were the least valuable districts, and the parts of the country which were the most thinly populated. Hence, when the Constitution of the British Parliament was gained to the rich counties on the other side of that line. Whereas, now, owing to the calabitishment of manufactures, the coal countries have become the most populous and wealthy, and the agricultural districts have either been comparatively deserted, or at least have not much increased in population. This accounts in some measure for the inequality of our representation, and shows very distinctly the value of our nines of coal, and that by the establishment of manufactures even the most service and popularity of our manufactures even the most service and popularity. Chicago, October, 1899.

Table extibition the preference aximated to the English manufacturers of but than from 152 to 1825, and shoring also the prices of Razsia, of the transformers and shows the prices of Razsia.

Table exhibiting the protection extended to the English manufacturers of bur transfrom 17-2 to 1825; and showing also the prices of Rassian and Swedish from 1700 m 178 to 1828—the cut for foreign from in competition with the British; also the price of British bar tron to far as could be procured during the same uses:

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III.-PROTECTION IN THE WEST. THE DISCUSSION AT FARWELL HALL, CHICAGO-

PALLACY OF THE REV. MR. BLANCHARD'S AS SUMPTIONS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: There has lately been held a very spirited and interesting polemic encounter at Farwell Hall in this city. The combatants were the Rev. Henry Blanchard of Indianapolis, an emissary employed by the Free Trade League to advocate and defend the policy of opening wide the gates of international commerce, under full freedom of trade, in order to lower down the prices of the products of our home manufacturers, mechanics. artists, and artisans, and Mr. G. B. Stebbins of Detroit. opposing him, and advocating and defending the encou agement and protection of home industry. The both of these gentiemen are possessed of superior forensic powers, and the Free Traders have been fortunate and judicious in the selection of so handsome and eloquent an orator as plants. However, the possession is afficiently to aderv in explaint that the dust was a related to the possession of the possession of the possession is afficiently as the visited New York about the time that his beloved the visited New York about the time that his beloved error in the possession of the possession of the structing the benighted American Congress and American and benighted American Congress and American was a remarkably sudden one. The audience were not informed in what manner this his humanitation object; but now belighed that the head of the possession of the port of the possession of the presence of the presenc agement and protection of home industry. Both of these gentlemen are possessed of superior forensic powers, and the Free Traders have been fortunate and judicious in

protected, we paid the Buglish, in 1830, \$1 12\frac{1}{2}\$ per pack; they also fell by regular gradations till 1840, when a botter American pin was sold at 45 cents. This is only a slight specimen of the results of protection. A sindlar result will be found to attend every protected manufacture. This question of throwing overboard our mascent manufactures is too mountions to be intrusted to the wild speculations of impracticable theorists. We have, however, too many such in the field, who are undertaining the very foundations of our lapses, and are at work in the West with a real worthy of a better cause. They are poisoning the minds of our youth, who now possess a commanding influence in Congress. The signs of the times are portentous. These cloquent harmagues are mere argumentum ad ignorantiam, and may plunge us into distress and misery in order to sustain a few years longer the wealth, prosperity, and arrogance, of a purse-ground English aristocracy, which so much depends upon the control of the American market.

so much depends the market.

The immense circulation of your able paper is a powerful vehicle for communicating facts to the people power this whole country upon which they may form correct conclusions of public policy. Very respectfully, Gricago, Oct., 1869.

Alfred Futch.

IV.-PROTECTION IN THE WEST.

THE INTERESTS OF THE CONSUMER PROMOTED BY PROTECTION-PERMANENT CHEAPNESS ONLY SECURED BY ENCOURAGING HOME IN-DUSTRY.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: The question of Protection vs. Free Trade has of late in this quarter been discussed in such an abstract, sophistical, and superficial manner, that its connection with the common practices of life seems to be entirely ignored. One of the most effective assertions employed by the advocates of Free Trade to undermine and overthrow American industry is, that a duty levied for protection is first so much filehed from the packet of the consumer to fill the pocket of the producer. It is no less singular that many of the advocates of protection have admitted, without a knowledge of the facts, that the price of the protected article is enhanced thereby; but they claim, and truly, that the products of him who buys it, will be correspondingly enhanced, and therefore that he will obtain his supply as cheap or cheaper by the exchange of commodities. There is no one position on which that portion of the public who have not minutely examined the prices current for a series of years, are so mistaken as the effect of protection upon prices. I assert, without fear of refutation, that no instance can be found in this country of a permanent facrease of price in cousequence of protective duties. The fluctuations of prices have been mainly governed by the fluctuations in curreacy, and sometimes by famine, which it is not in the power of human wisdom to avert or regulate. Our present disjointed condition of affairs is the effect of a depreciated, disjointed, and distracted currency. This condition existed during the times of our Continental meney, and in 1813-16, and in 1836-37. It existed in Eugland during the suspension of her bank, as well as in all other countries during a suspension of specie payments, or the attempt to make an irredeemable paper money the national currency. In corroboration of this, lists of prices can be furnished of almost every staple article of trade and consumption for a century back; but the limits prescribed for a newspaper communication will not permit their insertion. Having ra previous communications made notes of prices of axes, hoes, and other articles, I would now take the case of lead, which will show the same result. Let the reader observe the prices, the duties,

and the currency:
LIST OF PRICES OF PURE WHITE LEAD.
Date Daty Cherrency Price per 100 R 18:09 5 per cent 5 per is \$15:00
10095 per cent
1810 her coul.
18115 per cent
18125 per cent
1813 5 per cent Suspension of Specie 20 00
18145 per cent Suspension of Specie 2125
1815 5 per cent Suspension of Specie 23 00
1816 € 3 per 100 25 Specie 12 00
1617 #3 per 101 IBSpecie 12 00
1818 # J per 100 fb
1819\$3 per 100 25
7830 #3 her 100 fb
1021\$3 per 100 fb
1272 + 1 nor 100 15
18 7 #3 per 100 fb
1824 Daties increased \$4 per cwl Specie 12 00
1925 Duties incremed
10 Ni Diction increased Specie
0.97 Buties increased
1972 Daties increased &5 per cut Specie Bypre lost.
1999 Dates Indreased
10.30 Duties increased
1831Duties in crossed
1073 Compromise fariff
1842Duties raised (White Lead, #5 per cwt.)
1844. Duties rated
1845. Dulles raised 500
AWEN-ALAMPHIEN EMITTING CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT
It will be seen that while lead cost the consumer from

\$15 to \$23 25 under free trade, under a protective tariff

immense advantage over the friends of home industry in
the discussion, when they absurdly boast that a protective duty levied upon a manufacture is just so much
plundered by the manufacturer from the consumer.
Whenever this bold assertion is made, it should be unhesitatingly denied, and the proof called for. The tariff
acts, and the prices current of the country, are accessible
to ail. If there is any truth in it, it can easily be shown;
and this vexed point in the controversy may easily be settled forever. It will be found that whenever a protected
manufacture-has risen in price that there has been a corresponding rise in non-protected articles; and this rise
can be traced, not to the effect of a high tariff, but to a
superabundance of currency, whether that currency be
the product of newly-discovered and worked mines, or
paper money thrown suddenly into the channets of commerce by banks or by governments.

Chicago, October, 1869.

ALFRED BUTCH.

AMERICAN COMMERCE.

DISTRIBUTION OF OUR FOREIGN TRADE. WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.-Gen. Walker, Chief of the bureau of Statistics, furnishes the following state ment of our exports and re-exports to each foreign coun try during the last fiscal year. A detailed account of our foreign trade for the some year, stating the quantities and values of imports, exports, and re-exports by articles,

was published in Monthly Report No. 28. The following

table serves to show how the expert part of this trade

was distributed among different con	ntries:	
Countries	Exports.	Re-exports.
	190,456,695	\$5,229,108
cottand	4,863,917	160,688
reland	6,499,117	369
ibraltar	2.881,115	63,948
Dominion of Canada	18,186,613	2,858,782
il other British Poss'ns in N. Am'a	2,703,173	446,664
British West Indies	9,142,344	101,750
British Possessions in Africa	1,635,823	4,654
Critish East Indies	471,019	11,485
ustralia, New Zealand, &c	4,619,313	58,652
instraini, New Zeaming, &c	7,596,294	
pain		4,885
Ribit	12,643,965	7,064,787
orto Eico	2,669,964	114,037
Il other Spanish Possessions	165,993	10,973
lamburg	12,951,452	1,048,703
tremen	24,742,329	337,498
russia and all other	2.178,033	****
rance	42,450,139	1,421,537
rench Possession in America	1,174,056	45,514
li other French Possessions	421,372	12,853
in zil	5,910,565	128,514
10104	10,258,178	2,117,555
Andrew Township	2,235,089	272,425
rgentine Republic	3,963,163	89,593
ionand	132,502	325
Outch West Indies and Dutch	102,002	525
Guiana	926,051	29,595
dexico	3,836,690	1,947,408
tuly	5,682,951	23,224
/euczucia	1,191,888	29,176
	6,408,981	
Selgium		318,923
apan	- 2,836.720	1,119,341
Juited States of Colombia	4,900,075	180,267
Sandwich Islands	700,962	86,665
Jruguay	836,112	58,270
tussia on the Baltic and White Seas	4,208,157	23,836
tussia on the Black Sea	88,502	******
layti and San Domingo	1,349,438	129,402
Peru	1,556,534	116,918
Central American States	1,324,336	52,146
Shift	1,969,580	115,905
Dentuark and Danish West Indies	1,674,115	39,121
Pentuark and Danish west Indica.	883,429	42,345
Portugal Ali other Portuguese Possessions		
Ill other Portuguese Possessions	221,560	7,620
weden and Norway	166,974	****
Austria	622,732	19
Purkey	653,195	101,890
dberia	70,804	2,942
All other countries and ports	937,583	13,050
	\$413,254,625	\$25,173,414
Proportion shipped in American	\$138,201,636	\$15,321,704
Venets	975,759,989	

THE ADIRONDACKS.

MURRAY ON MURRAY'S FOOLS. HIS REPLY TO HIS CALUMNIATORS-THE FOOLS'

EXPERIENCE—TRUE AND FALSE CHRONICLERS
—THE GUIDE QUESTION—SPORT FOR SPORTS-MEN-A FREE AND HEALTHY WILDERNESS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Siz: Since my return from the Wilderness, I have received many letters, earnestly requesting me to give to the public a paper upon the subject of this article. This request comes, as I judge, chiefly from two classes. The first consists of persons who, in this or some former season, have visited the mountains and lakes of Northern New-York, and who are justly incensed at the unfair and false representations which have been given to the public through the press of the country. It seems to them great ly to be regretted that one of the lovellest and most remantic sections of our country should, even for a brief season, suffer from the aspersions of people incapable of appreciating its beauty and grandour. The other class is made up of such as have not as yet visited the region, and who are in a state of doubt and bewilderment con cerning even the existence of a wilderness, owing to the contradictory reports which have gone out in reference to it, so conflicting, indeed, that no wit or device can har monize the diverse statements. The correspondents of either class insist that it is due to the Wilderness itself, and also to a confused and bewildered public, that an intelligent and candid statement of the facts in the case should be published, in order that the public may be able to get a right understanding of the whole matter. They also do me the honor to suggest, that owing to my fa-miliarity with the subject, I should prepare such a paper. Upon reflection, I have concluded to accede to this request. I do not conceive that it would be becoming. should any pride of refleence restrain me from doing what appears to be so honestly desired. Nor do I in complying with this request break over that rule, which, on my entrance into public life, I made for in guidance, i.e., never by words printed or spoken, to reply to criticisms and abuse which might fall to my lot. And in this paper I do not propose to allude to the animadversions, which from certain questionable sources, publicly and privately, have been made against me, beyond what may be necessury for a full and clear explanation of the subject. THE WILDERNESS.

In the first place, then, let me say, that I do not retract

a single word which I published in my book, entitled "Adventures in the Wilderness." A wilderness of about the size of the State of Connecticut does exist in the northern part of New-York State. It is a wilderness in the true and broadest sense of the word; and, with the exception of one or two small settlements, or clearings, it is entirely uninhabited, save by hunters and trappers, or by sportsmen and tourists weo make excursions into it. A very small portion of this wilderness has been lumbered; but seventeen-twentieths of its entire area is covered with a forest, as yet untouched by the woodman's axe. This forest is composed of pine, sprace, balsam, and heulock, with a fair sprukling in certain sections, of beech, birch, and maple. In respect to its geography, it he ! is mountainous. The high peaks of the Adirondack range, from which the Wilderness takes its name, wall it from observation on its eastern side, and from 5,000 feet in hight they slope down in lesser parallel ranges and isolated cones, until they lose themselves in the valley of the St. Lawrence and the Mohawk. The novel and romantic peculiarity of this wilderness, and that which distinguishes it from all others in this country, or the world, is its marvelous water communication. On Mr. Colton's late map, over 600 lakes are set down. From my own knowledge of the Wilderness, and from computations made with some of the best guides-men familiar with it from a life-long residence-I have no hesitation in saying that not half the number existing are sketched on the map. It is safe to assert that there are, at least, 1,200 lakes and ponds, detached and isolated pieces of water, included in the area mentioned. These lakes vary in size from Racquette Lake, with a shore line of, perhaps, lifty miles, to pends half a rolle across in their widest part. Hundreds of these lakes are connected by creeks and rivers, so that by an occasional "carry" around a fall, or stretch of rapids, or over a spur of intervening land, one can travel in a cance or light boat for hundreds of miles in all directions through the forest. Such, in brief, is the Adirondack Wilderness.

MR. MURRAY'S BOOK. Up to within a few years, this region was comparatively unknown to the public. A few scores of sportsmen mo nopolized it for their own profit and amusement. By a selfish instinct, they have concealed its charms from general knowledge-shrouded it in mystery, or made ingress ### 15 to \$23 25 under free trade, under a protective tariff if fell immediately to \$12, and wentdown gradually to \$45.50.

Sulphuric acid or oil of vitriol was formerly imported from England free of duly at a cost of twelve cents per pound. The tariff of 1824 imposed a duly of three cents per pound, which stopped its importation, and it commenced falling gradually till its regular price, during specie-paying times, was one and three-fourth cents per pound. One short table of facts and figures like the above will outwick a thousand volumes of Adam Smith's and Bastint's theory and philosophy in favor of free trade, and figures like the above will outwick a thousand volumes of Adam Smith's and Bastint's theory and philosophy in favor of free trade, and figures like the above will outwick a thousand volumes of Adam Smith's and flactuating paper currency like ours, bid defiance to all calculations upon political or domestic economy; but in times of tranquility, with the firm basis of stable fluncial laws, results can be calculated with as much accuracy as the crop's and seasons.

The advocates of free trade consider that they gain an immense advantage over the friends of home industry in the disension, when they absurdly boast that a protective free trade consider that many tourists and trades have visited it; the one class to revel in its enchanting seenery, and the one class to revel in its enchanting seenery, and the one class to revel in the enchanting spread, that many tourists and trades of the one class to revel in the enchanting seenery, and the one class to revel in the enchanting spread, that many tourists and trades of the one class to revel in the enchanting spread, that many tourists and trades it is loveliness and grandeur, jextremely difficult and irksome. Nevertheless, of late years its fame has so far spread, that many tourists and trades of its showliness and grandeur, jextremely difficult and irksome. Nevertheless, of late years its fame has for the country systems. Nevertheless, of late years it thereto and life therein, appear to such as heard rumors journals, expressed their approbation of it. During the Summer, however, certain charges of exaggeration have been brought against the author, which deserve no notice, except so far as the fact of their remaining uncontradieted might mislead the public touching the Wilderness itself. I propose, therefore, to call attention to several of the more prominent of these, and to show the character of the sources from which they sprang.

THE FOOLS. Early in July, a swarm of people rushed into the Adi-

rondacks. It was a motley crowd, indeed. There were fashionables of the Long-Branch order, and exquisite swells with light kids and rattan canes, fresh from Broadway. There were mechanics and puddlers from the ironfounderies of Troy; gentlemen sportsmen, with their English suits, and eye-glasses; together with rewdies from all quarters. One young lady came in with baggage amounting to seven large trunks. One gentleman, who brought his wife, bad ten trunks-the gentleman three, and the lady seven-an evidently unfair arrangement, in that it gave the gentleman at least one too many, leaving his wife short. Several hundred people of this character rushed to the woods in the first half of July. They took Martin by storm; and introduced the habits of Newport and Whitehall, Broadway and the Bowery, to the hitherto retired and peaceful region of Lower Saranac. The character and breeding of these classes are lost ascertained from their inscriptions on the hotel register. Coarse expressions, vulgar quotations, some of them in feminine hand, and not a little profamity testify to their character and position at home. A certain lady (sic) who afterward became, a correspondent of a Cincinnati paper, but whose name I withhold, lest some of her most distant relations might be pained, went into the burlesque business against a person who was quietly enjoying himself sixty mlies away in the Wilderness, and passed most of the entire night before she started to return to her accustomed haunts, in screaming anathemas against him, with guides, tavern hangers-on, and stable boys for her audience. I understand that they appreciated her manger and vocabulary, and cheered her to the echo. It is seldom that speaker and audience, so kindred in nature and breeding, are permitted to meet. Such, in brief, were many of the parties who rushed early in the season to the Wilderness. It is the best vindication of the Wilderness to say, that they did not long remain. Disgusted they undoubtedly were; and they started pell-mell for Lake Champlain; some paying their bills; many, in their haste to get their epistles into the newspapers, forgetting to do so. From such visitors as these the outery against the Adirondacks was started; and the amount of deliberate and persistent falsifying which has been indulged in by them is something marvelous. I give only a few illustrations. One says, in speaking of the guests at Martin's, "Nor do the sick get well-some of them in fact have died without even Murray to bury them." When, "in fact," not a person died at Martin's this Summer. Another, in alluding to what I say in my book to sportsmen, touching the rifle and shot-gun, says " that Mr. Murray sent 17 miles for a shot-gun and used it all the season." The truth being that in my eight years of camping I never had a shot-gun in camp for an hour, and have never taken one in my hands during all that time. Again, the number of wives I have had and the multitude of my children, if these correspondents are to be believed, is absolutely fearful for an heirless man of my years to contemplate. The wave of misrepresentation was thus started; and was kept rolling for some weeks, by certain interested parties, chiefly sportsmen, who selfishly wish to appropriate the Wilderness to their own uses, until the country was flooded with false reports and mischievous exag-

CORRESPONDENTS.

In alluding to the ignorance of many of the correspond ents, who, without entering beyond "Root's," or Martin's or Bartlett's, oracularly rendered their verdict pro and con, a few exceptions should be made. Miss Kate Field penetrated some so miles into the Wilderness, along the main water-course leading southerly from Martin's, and wrote, considering her brief stay in the woods, a very intelligent and appreciative account of the region. Her letters to The New-York Tribune were caudid and truthful; and as far as her limited experience enabled her to do so, she did ample justice to the region. "Wachasett," in The Boston Advertiser, in a series of letters, also

gave the public an accurate conception of the peculiarities of the region he visited. The letters of both these correspondents are marked with great neatness of expression, and fine appreciation of the beauties of the Wilder-ties Lake so-and-so."

"was, and received in reply, "There is no such lake." When calling his attention to its locality on the map, he would exclusin, "Pshaw, that is not the name of that lake—it is Lake so-and-so." sion, and fine appreciation of the beauties of the Wilderness. With certain minor corrections, they would make a valuable contribution to the Tourist's Handbook, and take a valued place among the literature of the Adirondacks. It is a great pity that two writers so well adapted to the work could not have spent as many months as they did weeks in the Wilderness, and penetrated its depths, seen its resources for sport and health, and given to the public in a more extended and permanent form

their impressions of the region.

It should be kept in mind, that the "hotels" for the most part are not on the Wilderness but along the margin of it, and hence people who go no farther than Paul Smith's, Martin's or Bartlett's know nothing whatever of the Wilderness. The Sarauac and St. Regis regions are those sections which have been lumbered, and give one no adequate idea of the forest which stretches for a hundred miles to the South. The lakes around these public houses have been flahed for years to supply the table with food; and for the same purpose the mounfor deer. Now it has been, as all can see, the interest of the proprietors of these hotels to keep sportsmen as boarders at their tables or in such proximity to their houses as to be weekly purchasers of supplies; and so it

the proprietors of these hotels to keep sportsmen as boarders at their tables or in such proximity to their houses as to be weekly purchasers of supplies; and so it has come about that many had been deceived as to the extent, pseuliarities, and sporting facilities of the Wilderness. People who have spent a month or so at some of these houses, and had little or no success in hunting or fishing, have gone out and sprend the report, "We have been in the Adirondacks, and there is no game there." I met a gentleman, a clerical brother, who gravely informed methat "Mr. Murray had grossly exaggerated the size of the Wilderness, for he himself had been all over it and knew." Upon inquiry I ascertamed that he had been from Martin's to Cold River on the Racquette River; and as his guide had assured him he was then at the southern end of the woods, he had returned to Martin to take up testimony against me. The factis I go every year, and as his guide had assured him he was then at the southern end of the woods, he had returned to Martin to take up testimony against me. The factis I go every year, and housestly believes it for the trined back, he fore I even make my central camp. Yet within two solids, he fore I even make my central camp. Yet within two solids, he fore I even make my central camp. Yet within two solids, he fore I have been cleared and settled for 30 or 49 years. "Take for illustration an extract from a letter to a Chiesago paper—The Evening Journal, I think. It is written from "Root's Hotel, Adirondack Mountains," &c. In this letter, our special correspondent says:

"In my last letter from New York City, I stated my determination of going to the Adirondacks, and of discovering for myself whether or not there was any foundation for all the hue and rolling and the solids of the considion that the said book is about verely divided between feet is most lavigorating be tell the truth, and when he affirm that it is mpossible for discovering for minelf whether or not there was any foundation for all the hue and co

GUIDES, One of the principal causes of the embarrassment and disappointment experienced by tourists this season has been owing to many of the guides employed. Some persons, foreseeing the rush which would be made to the sons, foreseeing the rush which would be made to the Wilderness during the Summer, wisely engaged their guides in early Spring, but others neglected to do this until all the Irusty and capable guides were engaged. When the rush, therefore, occurred in July the number of the guides was by no means equal to the demand. Few guides being available, and many of these inclined to profit by the public necessatics, prices suddenly jumped up from \$1.50 to \$4 and \$5 per diem, with such additional bonus as was offered, often amounting to \$20 or \$30. The news of this advance in the wages and the scarcity of guides, led men, and even boys, to offer their services, who, in point of fact, knew no more about guiding, nor about the Wilderness, than a farm-hand in Massachusetts. Log-drivers and canal men even, from Whitehall, attracted by the rumors of fabulous prices which guides commanded, flocked to the hotels on the edge of the Wilderness and were hired by parties for the most difficult of duties without one question as, to their character or fitness. Many parties discovered, when it was too late, that they were duped, and repented with much vexation of heart, over what the exercise of ordinary produces guide without informing bituseit as to his knowledge and habits, and start out with him on an intricate and ionely voyage through a wilderness justly deserves what he is sure to experience, failure and mortification. Yet this was done in numberless instances. Men who had never paddled a mile on those lakes, men who had never seen oven a map of the region—brutal, drinking, swearing rufflans, were eagerly engaged, without being questioned, at double the rates at which old and trusty guides were taken to be your many improvement.

oven a map of the recion—brutal, drinking, swearing rufflans, were eagerly engaged, without being questioned, at double the rates at which old and trusty guides were laboring, by men and women green enough, nay imprudent enough, to risk their honor and lives in such poor keeping. All this, too, when information could have been had for the asking. In the chapter of directions to tourists, in my book, I cailed special attention to the matter of selection of guides, warned the public against certain classes, and made the success or failure of the trip depend upon the party's choice of guides.

Under the head of "Guides," in my directions to sportsmen and tourists, see Adventures, pp. 32 and 33, I say—and it sums up the whole matter:

"An inparant, low-bred guide is a minance in camp and uscless everywhere size. A skillfd, settive, well-mannered guide, on the other hand, is a joy and consolation, a source of constant pleasure to the whole party, with an inparant guide you will starre; with a lary one, you will low your temper; with a low-bred feliaw, not can have no comport. Fortinate in the election of your guide, you will be fortunate in everything you ondertake clean through the trip."

It is not because I "exaggerated," but because I told simple truth, that many have found wood life so disagreeable this Summer. Warned, and that too in the plainest language, they certainly were, but they did not need the warning, and found by bitter experience that it would have been far wiser if they had. No amount of care and caution could have prevented all from being decrived, but in their hurry and esgeries to obtain a guide, parties threw caution and pludence to the winds, and pat a premium upon deception by the case with which they permitted themselves to be duped. It is safe to say such a condition of things will not be seen again, because of the better arrangements which are being made for the public's convenience; and because, also, of the lesson which the public have already been tanght. In some cases, I am convinced,

abused because they had not arranged a better camp at night, which might have been done could the guide have had two or three hours of daylight to devote to that purpose.

A guide is a very convenient scapegoat upon which to visit the sins of a party; and many a good guide has had his reputation injured this season by the abuse of parties whom he had faithfully served, but whose ignorance and temper were such that, no skill or effort could secure them game or happiness. I heard a certain gentleman if am tempted to give his name and make an example of him) abusing his guide before a company of twenty people, and anathematizing a certain other person in "our special correspondent's" style, with which the public are somewhat familiar, saying that he had been "fooled," "humburged," et ecters. He said that his guide was a "lazy but," that there were no deer in the woods, and that when he reached home he "would show the whole thing up in the papers." Now to my certain knowledge the guide referred to is one of the best in the Wilderness, skillful and energetic; and during the gentleman's stay, of a week, in the woods, he had paddled him up within easy range of five deer, none of which he killed, and the last of which he shot at three times, at about ten rods distance, before the buck condescended to move, and even thee, the deer walked away so deliberately that "Sportsman" had time to fire three more snots from his Ballard before he disappeared in the woods. Yet this renowned hunter had a room full of auditors, many of whom believed every word implicitly. Much has been said about the ignorance of the guides in respect to the prominent localities of the Wilderness, and their lack of familiarity with the names of the mountains, and lakes, and rivers, and creeks—and many a chapter has been written this Summer concerning their "stupidity." All this reads very well to those who know the facts of the case it sounds rather oddly. What, then, are the facts! They are, in brief, these. It is only within a year or two that any r

lake—it is Lake so and-so."

It should moreover be considered, that the Wilderness is too large and difficult of access for the majority of the guides to visit it all. The St. Regis guides and the Saranae guides are acquainted with the northern portion; the Potsdam and St. Lawrence guides with the western; the Brown's Tract guides with the southern; and the Long Lake guides with the contral part of the Wilderness. A few men there are who have traversed the rethe Brown's Tract guides with the southern; and the Long Lake guides with the central part of the Wilderness. A few men there are who have traversed the region in all its length and breadth, and know it thoroughly, but you can number them on the fingers of one hand. Generally speaking, you here a guide for a certain locality, and should be content if you find him familiar with it. Nothing is more unreasonable than to expect your guide to know the names of mountains and lakes that the latest maps do not mention, and for which no names exist. It should be remembered that even to the Indians this was a region so remote, so wild and savage, that they named it the "Dismal Wilderness." To them a large portion of it was a terra incognita—through which they hurried in going to or returning from battle-fields further to the north or south. When all these considerations are taken into account, it will not seem a matter of surprise that many guides, and good ones too, should not be very familiar with all parts of the Wilderness, or occasionally at fault and the intricate network of lakes and creeks with which it is threaded.

shooting. Some guides found, after making camp, on some lovely point or island, that these "gentlemen could'nt hit a barn door at twenty paces." The first thing for the guides to do, therefore, was to teach these gaily equipped sportsmen how to shoot. A target was arranged, and the uovice, for two or three days, was put through a course of rifle practice, at the rate of some 200 shots per day. I lay in my camp on the Racquate this Summer, and for hours together listened to the echoes chasing each other across the lake and along the mountain sides as the rifles of these annateur sportsmen cracked and rung in preparation for the morrov's hunt. From morning till night the cams exploded. In the evening, bonfires and rejoicing enlivened the darkness, in anticipation of coming sport. Now, it is undontiedly true that such a method has its advantages. It lightens the baggage of surplus lead, and gets the sportsman familiar with his piece. But deer will not stand any such bombardment. After a few days devoted to such preparation for deer-hunting, you have nothing but hunting left. From these two reasons the hunting was poor this Summer on the larger lakes. By striking off from these, and camping on nufrequented lakes and ponds, many parties had goed sport and fair success.

The fishing this season, so far as my experience and observation went, was good. Lake trout were freely taken at the buoys, and with the set lines; spotted trout took the fly finely, and the average catch was heavier than usual. For weeks together, a friend of mine, who had never handled a fly rod before this season, kept the camp, numbering with our guides twelve persons, abundantly, indeed lavishly supplied. Some of his catches averaged as high as 15 pounds at a single fishing. I accompanied a certain lady to Nameless Creek—which some persons, who fail to find it, say does not exist-in order that she might enjoy what I experienced when John and I first entered it, and in two hours of fishing, a captured it rout, some of which bails of the pablic la

THE BLACK FLY.

In reference to the "black-fly" question of which so many liguistious accounts have been given, this should be said. In ordinary seasons the black-fly disappears early in July. June is its legitimate mouth and with June it disappears. But this year the Spring opened unusually it disappears. But this year the spring opened unusually late and the weather continued cold. In fact July was what June commonly is, and the black-fly continued in full force up to August. In my direction to tourists I especially warned them not to go in during the month of June, but to delay until the Wilderness has become dry full force up to Angust. In my direction to make a expecially warned them not to go in during the month of June, but to delay until the Wilderness has become dry and the black-fly has gone. This season has proved an exception; such as may not occur again for twenty years, and which could not by any prophetic power given to man at the present day, have been foreseen. Visitors have experienced this Summer what those who justly called themselves old Adurondackers never saw before—the black-fly holding on until August, and musketoes and insects, owing to the continual rains, ten fold thicker than was ever known. On the other hand it is simply just to state that many parties came into the Wilderness wholly unprepared for the excursion. Ladies were dressed as for a promeinde along Broadway, or a day's pie-nic in some frequented grove. Many, provided with gloves and nets, refused to do them until the musketoes and fles lead set the skin aflame, and then by a free and unrestrained use of their fingernals upon the inflamed parts soon succeeded in giving an expression to their countemances anything but lovely. Many parties had guides so ignorant of the rivers and the lakes, that they could exercise no discretion in the selection of a camp ground; but pitched their tents in localities where no experienced guide would ever run his bout ashore for ten minutes. In my coyaging around the Wilderness during the last two weeks of my stay, I found source of camps, some occupied, others deserted, pitched on the margin of sloughs, or within a few reds of a low marsh, where I would not stay over night for all the deer that are in the woods. Here parties had been "dumped down" as John expressed it, by guides too ignorant or lazy to select a proper site, and here they had stayed, nen, women and children, tormented by musketoes and gnats, when a few miles further a good guide would have found a camp ground rarely if ever visited by the pests.

MARDSHIPS OF CAMP-LIFE.

HARDSHIPS OF CAMP LIFE. Not a little has been written the past Summer concern ing the hardships incidental to a visit to the wilderness and the impossibility of any but very robust persons enduring the necessary fatigue. It has also been asserted in many ways and styles of expression, that the author of the "Adventures in the Wilderness" underrated the difficulty of entering and sojourning in the woods. Now I do not think that many "correspondents" can enlighten me much concerning the amount of effort required to pass from Martin's to almost any accessible point within 60 miles of the Lower Stranac, for I have traversed not only once, but many times, most of the water-courses, and backed my boat over nearly every carry across which any intelligent guide would think of taking a party, or indeed of going himself, and I now repeat what I have before said, that ladies, and even invalids, granted that they are not in dying condition, can penetrate the wilderness for scores of miles without making any exertion which a healthy child of five years cannot safely and easily put forth, and I will now prove it. I will suggest certain excursions, with the distances noted, so that any intelligent reader can judge for himself as to the correctness of my assertion. Starting from Martin's, in their boats, a party can pass through the Lower Saramac and Round Lakes to Bartlett's, a distance of some 12 miles. In making those 12 miles, they will only have to walk some 15 rods. From Bartlett's to the Upper Saranac, they must walk from 80 to 100 rods more. Crossing the Upper Saranac to Corry's Landing they come to a carry of a mile, the walking being as good as on a country road. Crossing this they take to their boats again, pass through two small lakes, and down Ramshorn Creek, which brings them to Racquette River. Down this river, which for loveliness of scenery is unsurpassed, without interruption, they journey for 20 miles, which brings them to Big Tupper Lake, six miles in length. On the shores of this lake are many delightful sites for a camp. Here then is an excursion of over 40 miles, with only one please point out where the "exaggeration" is here! Or if they wish to visit the St. Regis Region, they can, when the during the necessary fatigue. It has also been asserted in many ways and styles of expression, that the author

THE WILDERNESS HEALTH. Upon no point has more misrepresentation gone forth than concerning the fate of those who visited the Adirondacks in search of health and strength. If "our correspondent" were to be believed, the Wilderness was full of the dead and the dying, Martin's was a vast hospital, of the dead and the dying, Martin's was a vast hospital, and the region filled with lamentation. But unfortunately for these sympathetic and indignant writers, facts de not justify their picture. Of the hundreds of invalids who went into the Wilderness, many of them far gone with consumption and kindred diseases, only three died, and one of these, a gentleman in charge of his physician, never lived to reach Martin's. This surely cannot be called a great rate of mortality, considering the circumstances. Scores of testimonials are before me, from invalid, who went into the woods, some of them as a last resort, and who write, expressing their gratified to me

for having directed them to the Wilderness, and their indignation at the false and wicked rumors which have
been put in circulation. Physicians, also, who visited the
woods to observe the effect of the climate upon their patients, add their testimony to that of the coursilescent.
That the climate is wonderfully adapted to benefit those
suffering from dyspepsia, consumption, and kindred complaints, cannot, with the least regard to facts, be denied,
and I trust that none of this class will be deterred from
testing its strengthening and healing properties, because
of the ignorant and grossly exagerated statements
which have been sent out to the contrary. It is not in my
power to say who will be benefited, or who should un
dertake the journey. Upon this point the family physician is the better judge. I mention what I have seen and
know, and feel that, with the statement of facts, I have
done all that belongs to me to do. I predict that the
Wilderness will be more and more frequented by invainds, as accommodations are provided for their reception
and comfort, and that the region will become the resort
of thousands each year seeking restoration to health.

THE WILDERNESS TREE.

I know that a certain class of sportsmen are indignant for having directed them to the Wilderness, and their in

I know that a certain class of sportsmen are indignant

because their sporting has been spoiled and the "wood filled with people." To affeh I have only to reply that I scans (for spectraging has peen appears and one section in the protein of the protein party of the protein of the protein party of the protein of the protein of the protein party of the protein of the protein party of the party am glad if the woods are filled with people, and I trust that thousands will visit them yearly. With all legiti-mate sport I sympathize, both by nature and habit, and

A BOSTON REMINISCENCE.

THE RIOT THIRTY-FOUR YEARS AGO, WHEN AN ATTEMPT WAS MADE TO HANG WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISGN-A CARD FROM MR. GARRI-SON CONCERNING THE ACTION OF AARON COOLEY.

Bosron, Oct. 22 .- Yesterday The Daily Adverfourth anniversary of the great riot in Boston, during which Mr. William Lloyd Garrisen was seized and a rope put around his neck by a senseless mob who were prepared to further violence, when, by the interference of Aaron Cooley, a West-end boy of undannted courage, kis life was saved. The Advertiser went on to say that "since that time great changes have taken place in public seati ment, and in the condition of the class in whose behalf Mr. Garrison pleuded. Mr. Garrison has lived to receive praise and honor, and a handsome testimonial has recent-ly been bestowed upon him by friends in this country and in England. The services of Mr. Cooley, however, have not been generally recognized, and as he is a poor man, well advanced in years, with a family dependent upon bim, some of his friends are endeavoring to obtain such a sum of money for his benefit as shall save him from want, and render his declining years more comfortable. The friends of Mr. Garrison and the community generally might well join in contributing to so worthy an object. The anniversary of the mob is not an imappropriate time

This morning the same paper says that there is good reason to take exception to the conduct of Mr. Cooler and his friends, and as the story is matter of history, the following card, which is published by Mr. Garrison, is of

general interest:
"At the time of the riot alluded to Mr. Cooley, I readily admit, was among toe foremost in the crowd to lay but hands upon me, and helped with others to drag me admit, was among the foremost in the crowd to lay his hands upon me, and helped with others to drag me through Wilson's lane into State-st., my destination being understood to be the Common, to receive a coat of tar and feathers, and such other treatment as the insamily of the hour might prompt. Ween in front of the sonth side of the hold State House Mayor Lyman and his poses, assisted by several highly respected citizens, salined forth from the bunding, and, after a short but severe struggle, effected my rescue, and conveyed me to the Mayor's room. From thence I was taken to the jail is Leverett-st., in order to save me from the fory of the mob, and there remained the few for the first of the first in the less citizen. This is all that Mr. Cooley had to do with me; so that, if he really tried to place me safely in the custody of the Mayor, he did no more than a hundred others did on this occasion; yet he is the only one of them all who has undertaken to claim any special merit, or to seek any pecuniary remaneration, for so doing. When seized by him, I regarded him as one of the foremost roters; certainly, as one not animated by any friendly intent-for he gave me no assurance or indication that he was interfering for my deliverance. But, while I have been led to think that he was not actuated by any make prepare, but rather by a love of neventure and puglistic display as a "fast" young man, I regard his ciaim, that to him belongs the credit of saving my life, as ridiculously egotistical and utterly preposerous. In the first place, he could not have been actuated by any make prepared to the more properly and standing who were so largely responsible for the sot-for he was a stranger to me; nor by any sympathy with the anti-Slavery movement-for he had none, nor by any wish to offend those "gentlemen of properly and standing" who were so largely responsible for the sot-for he was a stranger to me; and years clapsed after the riot, before he wentured into my presone to make himself personally known to me. I have rea through Wilson's-lane into State-st., my destination being

An enterprising workman of Virginia City ha hung ont his sign with the inscription: